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NEWS FROM MONTANA'S CAPITOL
September 1987 issue
(Volume 2, No. 8)

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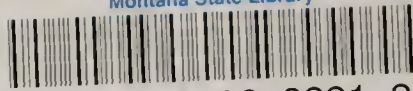
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COORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs and the Area Director's office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is co-sponsoring an economic development conference at the Billings Sheraton Hotel in Billings, Montana on October 13-14, 1987. The conference is directed at tribal governmental enterprise as well as individual Indian entrepreneurs/business persons. Brochures advertising the conference will be mailed to tribal/BIA agencies and urban alliances for dissemination. If you own a business or are interested in starting one up, please send your name and address to the office so that you can be forwarded a conference brochure. We want to be sure and hit as broad an audience as possible. The conference will address everything from high-stakes bingo operations to government contract work and tourism. As well as everything in between!

There will not be a registration fee charged for the conference, although we are asking that those persons who attend the conference please bring a non-monetary donation to the Billings Sheraton when they register for the conference. The donations will be given to tribally-affiliated foster care homes. They should be items geared for the school-age child (toys, clothing, books, etc.). New items only please. If you would like to, you may Xmas gift wrap your item and write on a tag whether it is for a boy or girl and what age range.

Room rates for the Billings Sheraton are \$41/single and \$44/dbl. Federal and state rates will be honored with proper identification.

We have organized an impressive speakers list and we feel we have been able to cover a very broad range of possible avenues for economic development for the Indian individual as well as tribal enterprise.

All of Indian country suffers from a real lack of economic opportunity. We hope to measure the success of this conference by the increase in the number of Indian businesses around the state of Montana. The conference has been entitled "Indian Uprising" and that is what we hope to attain in the area of economic development.

We hope to see you in Billings! If you would like more details on the conference, please feel free to contact Cheryle at (406) 444-3702.

Native American Day Proclaimed

The office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs has written a formal proclamation for September 25, 1987 to be proclaimed "Native American Day". The proclamation will be signed by Governor Ted Schwinden on September 16 during a signing ceremony at the state capitol. In attendance will be Donald L. Clayborn, Coordinator of Indian Affairs; Cheryle Zwang, Assistant; Tom Pocha, Executive Director of the Helena Indian Alliance; and Governor Ted Schwinden.

This day will be a day of celebration for all of Montana's citizens. It is a day to reflect on all past and present contributions of Native American people. Many activities are planned by schools and other organizations, both on and off the reservations. We hope that all of Montana's citizens will celebrate with each other and make this a red-letter occasion!

Foster Care Review Boards

As many of you are aware, a bill was passed this last legislative session which stipulates that a person (preferably Indian) knowledgeable of Indian culture and family matters be appointed to certain foster care review boards. (Senate Bill 18 sponsored by Sen. Dick Pinsoneault) Cheryle was telephoned this morning by the Helena District Office of Family Services and has been asked to serve in this capacity for Lewis and Clark County and Jefferson County. Cheryle is hopeful that she will be able to furnish the board with additional input regarding Indian children in foster care and therefore positively impact the process.

In a recent conversation with Bea Lunda of Family Services (SRS), the Family Services District Offices will be handling the selection of the person to serve in this capacity for their particular area. Those Indian persons interested in serving on foster care review boards in this capacity should contact their local district office and let these people know of their interest so that they may be considered.

Also, a separate piece of legislation (Senate Bill 18 sponsored by Sen. Dick Pinsoneault) addressed the need for an Indian Child Welfare Specialist. A formal announcement as to who will fill the position of the specialist has not been made to date although it is expected soon. In the interim, Bea Lunda is acting in this capacity and can be reached in her office in Shelby or at 444-3866 in Helena. Bea is an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain tribe.

As soon as the official announcement is made, I will reprint it in the newsletter.

CAPITOL NEWS

Montana Science and Technology Alliance Funding Programs 1987-1989

The 1987 Montana legislature provided the Science and Technology Alliance with the authority to initiate several new programs and to continue existing activities as well. The program's overall funding level was substantially increased so that the Alliance can continue in its efforts to stimulate the technology-based entrepreneurial sector of Montana's economy. The focus of the Alliance during the next several years will continue to be in the areas of technology research and development and seed capital investments.

Research and Development: The alliance received \$2.75 million in spending authority for its research and development activities. During the next two years these will include the initiation of a Centers of Excellence program in cooperation with Montana's university system, a business development assistance program to provide support for seed stage companies, and a technology transfer clearinghouse to provide information on research activities and innovative technology businesses throughout the state. These new activities will supplement the support the Alliance already makes available to individual applied research, research capability development, and technology transfer projects.

Seed Capital Investments: This is the area the legislature provided the Alliance with the most significant increase in funding. In essence, the Alliance will create a \$15 million venture fund by issuing zero-coupon

bonds with a 13-year maturity. The proceeds from these bonds may be invested over a 6-year period in early stage companies, with the earnings to be used to eventually retire the bonds. It is the intent of the Alliance board to place at least \$3 million with private sector investment funds for management; the balance will be directly invested by the board. The emphasis of board investments is expected to be on seed stage companies, while the privately managed funds will be available for expansion stage projects. In addition to in-state projects, the Alliance is interested in making investments in technology companies willing to relocate to Montana.

General Requirements: As in the past, each Alliance technology investment, whether it be for research and development or seed capital, will require at least an equal amount of private sector investment capital. The program will also continue to be required to achieve a return-on-investment; policies for accomplishing this are currently under review by the board.

With these new levels of program funding, the Montana Science and Tech. Alliance expects to be able to continue to support innovative technology and entrepreneurial business development in Montana, both at the research and development and early business development stages. The operative approach for carrying this out will continue to be based upon a partnership between the private, public, and university sectors of Montana's economy.

Note: Sam Hubbard, Director of Montana Science and Technology Alliance, is one of the speakers included in the "Indian Uprising" conference agenda. All of the aforementioned will be discussed in detail at that time.

AROUND THE STATE

President of Voices for Children Receives Award

The Voices for Children Organization (a grass-roots group in Wolf Point which is very active in child advocacy and prevention of child-abuse and neglect) now publishes a newsletter. This office recently received the latest issue of the publication and was pleased to hear that the President of the organization, Carolyn Rusche, attended the 5th Annual Native American Indian conference on Child Abuse and Neglect where Voices for Children received the program award for contributions to American Indian children. We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of Voices For Children for the fine work they have done thus far and wish them continued success in their endeavors to help Native American children.

Also, persons interested in becoming members of the group and/or receiving the newsletter can contact the organization at the following address: Voices For Children, P.O. Box 1063, Wolf Point, MT 59201.

Rural Technical Assistance Program

Allen Jackson of the Rural Technical Assistance Program (RTAP) sent this publication an information sheet in the hopes that the tribes of Montana would take advantage of the assistance they provide. The following is a general statement of the program. For further information, you may contact Allen at MSU in Bozeman.

The Montana RTAP was established in January 1983 to help local agencies in Montana improve their roads and bridges through the sharing of technical information and knowledge. By improving the dissemination of this information, the program is intended to promote efficient use of these agencies' scarce resources. It is one of 42 such programs established in states across the country. The RTAP Transportation Center is located in the Dept. of Civil and Agricultural Engineering at Montana State University.

Services: 1) operate a technology transfer center which offers information and guidance on transportation matters to local agencies. The center ties together the expertise of the Montana Dept. of Highways, the Federal Highway Admin., other RTAP centers nationwide, MSU and the private sector, including consultants and the contractors. 2) publish a quarterly newsletter with articles on innovative ideas and details about educational programs. 3) provide educational material in the form of video tapes, films, slide tape sets, microcomputer software and publications. 4) conduct short courses, seminars, and workshops on various aspects of local transportation engineering such as maintaining gravel roads, culverts, and safety features for roads and streets. 5) collect public and commercial computer software appropriate for local transportation agencies and provide training in its use for local personnel. 6) serve as a catalyst in the development of the technical organizations that support the local transportation officials, including the Montana Association of County Road Supervisors, and the Montana Section of the American Public Works Association.

Native American Day Celebration

There will a celebration in Helena at Memorial Park on September 25 to commemorate the proclamation declaring that day as "Native American Day". Eddie Barbeau and Gene Belgarde will be conducting a Sun Rise Pipe Ceremony to bless the day, the lodge, and the surrounding activities. Iron Eyes Cody, Jr. will be playing the flute and giving lectures on Indian culture and history all day long. He will also have a large selection of Indian artifacts. Clayton Whitegrass will perform both grass dancing and hoop dancing. The Indian Visions Trading Post will have Native American arts and crafts on display, and for sale. And, there will be a food concession open featuring Indian tacos, fry bread, and syrup.

Everyone is welcome and invited to attend. It will be a good time for people, both Indian and non-Indian, to get together and share in a celebration of American Indian culture and history. For further information, contact Tom Pocha at 442-9334.

Y'all come!

AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

Tohono O'Odham Told To Reduce Livestock Headcount

The Tohono O'Odham reservation in Arizona has the capacity to graze 10,550 head of livestock, but at present is grazing about 26,300. This "overstocking" has brought about emergency conditions requiring a supplemental food supply for the cattle. The BIA, according to a Dept. of the Interior news release, has stipulated that the tribe must prepare a management plan to reduce livestock. Hazel Elbert, the BIA's Acting assistant secretary, was quoted as stating, "Although we are recommending some federal relief, we cannot condone overstocking. We are forwarding a request to the Agriculture Department for grain to feed the carrying capacity but we also are asking the tribe to develop a plan to ensure this doesn't happen again."

In Congress

Indian News, August 17, 1987

Congress adjourned August 7 for a summer recess and will reconvene September 9. The Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a hearing on the Colville Reservation in Washington Sept. 1 to discuss Indian forestry.

The House passed a bill to improve administration of commodity programs, which serve 150,000 Indians each month. The commodity program is a substitute for the food stamps. The reform bill requires the Sec. of Agriculture to improve the quality of packaging, size, form and delivery of the Food Distribution Program on Indian reservations.

Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz) introduced legislation that would provide a constitution for the Pascua Yaqui tribe, which because of factional disputes has been unable to adopt a governing document. Udall said introduction of the legislation is intended to serve as incentive for the tribe and the BIA to agree on a constitution and not to imply that he favors one particular version or that he favors Congressional intervention into tribal affairs.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (Ariz) introduced a bill Aug. 7 to reauthorize Indian education programs within the BIA and the Education Department. The Senator said the programs serve 360,000 Native American students. S. 1645 was referred to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz) referred to the AIDS disease among Indians Aug. 5 during a lengthy statement in which he was added as co-sponsor of a bill dealing with the disease among infants. McCain said there is concern about the spread of AIDS among the Native American population because of a rise in intravenous drug abuse in Indian country. "There needs to be early intervention techniques, education and bolstered health services on the reservations," said McCain. "The reality here is that the threat of AIDS in small Indian communities is so great that entire tribes could be wiped out by the spread of this disease."

BIA Signs MOA Offering \$1.9 Million to Schools, Tribes for Drug Education
Indian News, August 24, 1987

Washington - The Bureau of Indian Affairs will make nearly \$2 million available to Indian schools and tribes for drug abuse education and prevention during school year 1987-88.

The funds are part of an agreement signed August 14 between the Depts. of Education and the Interior. The Memorandum Agreement (MOA) transfers \$1.9 million from the Education Dept. to the BIA. The funds were allocated to Education under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. "We believe this is an opportunity to supplement the efforts of BIA and tribal schools as well as tribal governments in our mutual goal of achieving sobriety in Indian country," said Asst. Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer. "Federal funding is not the solution to all alcohol and substance abuse problems but I hope these monies will enable local people to bring about change in their schools and communities."

Approximately 70 percent of the money will go to BIA and tribally-contracted schools to fund school-based programs like family drug abuse education, counseling, intervention and rehabilitation referrals. About 30 percent of the funds can be contracted by tribal governments affiliated with BIA-funded schools for community-based programs like training for teachers, counselors and law enforcement officials, the development and distribution of educational materials and technical assistance to help community-based organizations in their fight against substance abuse. Under the agreement, the BIA will award funds to schools according to the Indian School Equalization Program Formula. Schools must file an application with the BIA to receive the funds.

The 30 percent going to community-based programs will give highest priority to programs aimed at "high risk youth", which are defined as school dropouts, the economically disadvantaged, students who are pregnant and other problem youth. Applications should be made through BIA agency education offices.

Third Party Bingo Contracts Require Secretarial O.K.
Indian News, August 24, 1987

Washington - The U.S. Gov't will take "appropriate legal action" against tribal gaming operations which have been contracted to third parties without Secretarial approval if the tribes fail to comply with BIA guidelines within 60 days. Asst. Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer made the announcement in an Aug. 5 memo to area directors. More than 110 tribes either run high stakes gaming operations themselves or contract with outside firms to manage the games. "It has come to my attention that there are several tribes which have chosen to execute management contracts in violation of the guidelines, and which have chosen to operate gaming facilities under third party management without the appropriate secretarial approval," Swimmer wrote. The BIA's guidelines for approving contracts with outside management firms provide that the contract define its length, authority, cost, parties involved and other requirements. Swimmer instructed the area directors to identify and contact tribes with contracts which have not been approved by the Interior Department. In their letters to the tribes, area directors are

to notify them that failure to comply with federal regulations and Administrative Guidelines will prompt "appropriate legal action by the United States." The area directors will submit a litigation report after 60 days "or a reasonable time" if the tribes do not comply.

Tribes to Begin Selecting Delegates to Ag. Council

Indian News, August 24, 1987

Billings - The Joint BIA-Tribal Ag. Working Group is recommending that Indian tribes begin the selection of delegates to the proposed Intertribal Agriculture Council, an organization to be comprised entirely of tribal representatives and designed to help improve Indian agriculture. Tribal delegates to the council should be able to vote on behalf of the tribe and be knowledgeable on agricultural issues. The next working group meeting is scheduled for Sept. 14 in Albuquerque, NM. For more information, contact working group chairman David Pennington at (406) 657-6325.

Joint Committee Hears Testimony on School Initiative

Indian News, September 8, 1987

Sante Fe, NM - Local control of BIA schools fosters academic and cultural growth among students, BIA Acting Education Director Ronal D. Eden testified here Sept. 4 before the Joint Economic Committee. The committee held field hearings on a BIA initiative proposed earlier this year to localize management of its schools in fiscal year 1988 by contracting with tribes or with states if the tribes refused to take over management. Eden read a prepared statement on behalf of Asst. Secretary of the Interior Ross Swimmer, who recently returned to Washington after undergoing gall bladder surgery. "Local control of a school is essential to the creation of an environment that fosters academic and cultural growth among its students," the statement said. "We believe this growth will be enhanced if schools are managed by local people rather than far-removed policymakers in Washington, D.C." Swimmer's statement said that funding for the schools will continue but management would move from the national level to the local level. The BIA will be developing an education plan during 1987 to identify various educational models that can act as guides during 1988. Among the models he outlined for BIA schools were cooperative agreements between bureau schools and local school districts; tribally-operated schools; and state-operated programs. Swimmer's statement said the BIA envisions schools that emphasize comprehensive education skills, including cultural awareness and language; strong parental involvement; teacher training and proficiency; reduction of unnecessary overhead; more teachers in the classroom; and incentives for teachers to bring students up to standard grade levels. "Most importantly is the sense of local control and ownership that results when Washington gets out of the way," according to the statement.

BIA Publishes Oil and Gas Rules
Indian News, September 8, 1987

Washington - The Bureau of Indian Affairs published Aug. 24 in the Federal Register its long-awaited rulebook for regulating contracts for prospecting and mining on Indian lands. The final rules and regulations, which become effective Sept. 23, implement the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, a law which enables Indian tribes to negotiate their own mining contracts. The newly-published rulebook revises existing rules and regulations governing mining on tribal lands and adds a part to the code of Federal Regulations (CFR) concerning oil and gas development contracts. The BIA is responsible for approving mining and leasing on Indian lands. Approximately 4.5 million acres of Indian lands currently are under lease or permit for oil, gas and other mineral exploration. The 30-page rulebook covers procedures for mineral agreements, mining leases, oil and gas and geothermal contracts, subsurface storage contracts and many other aspects prospecting and mining on Indian lands. For more information on the regulations, contact Joe Johnston, the BIA's division chief of energy and mineral resources, at 202/343-3722.

BIA Superintendents Chosen for Program
Indian News, Sept. 8, 1987

Five BIA agency superintendents will spend two weeks at the bureau's central office in Washington Sept. 14-15 as part of a program designed to familiarize field and headquarter workers with one another's work. Those attending the latest superintendent session are James Abeita, of the Kocncho Agency in Oklahoma; Samuel Netterville, Fort Belknap Agency in Montana; Jacky Pate, Talihina Agency in Oklahoma; John Pereau, Northern Cheyenne Agency in Montana; and Alonzo Spang, Fort Berthold Agency in North Dakota. Superintendents begin the program by meeting with Asst. Sec. Ross Swimmer. They also are scheduled to meet with Deputy Asst. Sec. Pat Ragsdale and with officials involved in the budget, personnel, law enforcement, education, economic development, forestry, tribal government services, realty and construction.

COURT CASES

Duro v. Reina, et al., No. 85-1718, 14 Indian L. Rep. 2109 (9th Cir., July 9, 1987).

The Ninth Circuit vacates the writ of habeas corpus and the writ of prohibition granted by the district court and rules that the Salt River Indian Community Tribal Court properly asserted criminal jurisdiction over an Indian who is not a member of the Salt River Indian Community accused of committing an offense against another nonmember Indian on the community's reservation. The court of appeals concludes that extending tribal court criminal jurisdiction to nonmember Indians who have significant contact with the reservation does not amount to a racial classification.

NOTE: The decision in this particular case is unprecedented and could have far-reaching effects in that a tribal court was allowed jurisdiction to prosecute a non-member Indian on criminal charges. The defendant, Albert Duro, is charged with the shooting death of a 14-year-old Indian boy from the Gila River Indian community.

United States v. Welch, No. 86-5039, 14 Indian L. Rep. 2122 (4th Cir., July 6, 1987)

The Fourth Circuit holds that the indictment against appellant, an American Indian, for first degree rape and a first degree sexual offense against a three-year-old Indian child occurring on the Cherokee Indian Reservation, was prepared and the case tried under N. Carolina law as to the elements of the crimes; that neither the Assimilative Crimes Act nor the N. Carolina statutes were applicable to the facts; and that the federal district court did not have jurisdiction to try the counts against the appellant.

The text of the case reads, "As disgusting and reprehensible as Welch's actions may be (he was convicted of vaginal intercourse with a three year old girl and placing his finger in the vagina of the girl. Welch had venereal disease and the girl's vagina was infected with the same venereal disease), he was not tried or sentenced as the federal law requires. As an Indian accused of offenses against the person of another Indian within Indian country, he must be tried under 18 U.S.C. §1153. To prove rape under this section there must be proof beyond a reasonable doubt of the use of force by the defendant and the lack of consent by the victim. These essentials were neither charged or proved against Welch." North Carolina law does not require proof of force or that the act was against the will of the victim if the victim is under the age of 13. The second count of a first degree sexual offense was also overturned because it was committed by an Indian against an Indian in Indian country and is not covered in 18 U.S.C. §1153, so the district court had no jurisdiction to try Welch. The convictions were reversed and remanded.

Arizona, et al. v. United States, et al., No. CIV 86-1105 PHX CLH, 14 Indian L. Rep. 3065 (D.Ariz., June 19, 1987).

The District court holds that it has jurisdiction over a claim seeking declaratory relief under the Tucker Act; that nothing in the Snyder Act of 1921, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976, or the historic trust relationship between the federal government and Indian people creates an obligation on the part of the federal government to be the primary provider of health care to Indians living on reservations; that officials of DHHS's Health Care Financing Adm. lacked authority to enter into a contract with Arizona that would have the effect of waiving the alternate resource regulations of the Dept. and that there is no indication that the federal government agreed to be responsible for services to medically needy or indigent Indian patients who are eligible for Ariz. Health Care Cost Containment System benefits in non-IHS facilities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fall Sad for Indian Boys

by Tim Giago, editor of the Lakota Times

(reprinted from the Great Falls Tribune, 9/14/87)

The yellow autumn leaves said hello to me this morning as they fluttered about on the lawns, sidewalks and streets of our town. A handful greeted my wife and me from the bed of our pickup truck as we zipped to work. The early morning chill was a harbinger of the freezing days lurking just around the corner.

Early autumn could be a very unhappy time to many Indians of my generation. We knew it would soon be time for our parents to begin packing our belongings into cardboard boxes, tying them with butcher's twine, slipping a few coins into our hands, loading us into the old car or buckboard, and heading out for the Indian mission or government boarding school. It didn't matter if the boarding school or Indian mission was 300 miles from our home on the reservation. To us, the trip was always swift and sure. We knew there was no way out, that for the next nine, we would be doomed.

If loneliness could kill (and there are those who say it can), few of us would have survived our childhood. I am still convinced that many of us survived in body only. Many lost their spirits in the harsh environment of the boarding schools.

That first night in the crowded loneliness of our dormitories was always the worst of all. Bunks were assigned to each of us. We struggled to get our beds made and then felt the emptiness in our hearts as we climbed into the bunks, pulled the covers up, and tried to adjust to the different smells, sights, and sounds - all so different than those we just left at our cozy homes on the reservation. From Arizona to Minnesota, each Autumn Indian children, especially those who had been through it before, experienced the awful dread of going back to the boarding schools.

Although I was only six years old that first year at the Indian mission I attended, the first few days of the experience are still with me as if it happened yesterday.

A late downpour of rain caused water to run like small rivers through the ditches in front of the boy's building. My new friends, Lloy Little Wolf and Alvin Crocker, took off our shoes to wade across the flooded ditch, as boys will do, when my shoes slipped from under my arm, fell into the water, and were washed away into a culvert. Scared to death, we went to tell the prefect what had happened. Angrily, he removed his belt, beat the dickens out of the three of us, grabbed me by the arm and dragged me up to the clothing room on the second floor of the boy's building. Digging through a box, he smirked as he found a pair of girl's patent leather shoes. He thrust them into my hands and said, "Wear these and maybe you'll learn to take better care of your things." Luckily for me, the shoes were much too small. The prefect was not too happy about this, but he was forced to give me a decent pair of boys' shoes. Welcome to the Indian mission!

The Crocker brothers left the mission the following year. Little Wolf continued to be my best friend for the next nine years at the mission. As the years passed, it became easier and easier to return to the mission every autumn. I didn't say it became fun, only easier.

The second, third, and fourth time around we started to search out our old friends, compare notes of our summer adventures, and this helped to ease the pain of loneliness. But until the day I go to my grave, I will have a sudden pang of loneliness and apprehension when the first leaves of the year begin to fall. Once more my thoughts will turn to my mom and dad, my brother and sisters, and of those days in the early fall when we prepared to return to the Indian mission boarding school.

For me, autumn will always hold a mixture of beauty and sorrow.

NARF Announces Deputy Director Appointment

The Native American Rights Fund recently announced that Richard Dauphinais, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa, has been appointed to the position of Deputy Director of NARF.

Indian Contributions to the U.S. Constitution Arrow, Vol. 3, No. 3

Historical scholarship suggests that representative democracy did not arrive on the North American continent with European colonists and settlers. A representative form of government, with smaller governing units under one general government, had already existed among the Six Nations confederacy of the Iroquois or Haudenosaunee for at least several centuries before white contact. Several of the "Founding Fathers" most notably Benjamin Franklin, were aware of the Haudenosaunees' system of representative government under the "Great Law of Peace." This model influenced both the process and development of the United States constitution and its governmental system, and helped to form the "more perfect Union."

The Haudenosaunee, who know themselves as "people who build", or "the people of the Long House," have a traditional story about the formation of their confederacy and the law that governed it long before the arrival of the Europeans.

A very long time ago, in a time of blood feuding, intertribal warfare, and terror, the Peacemaker went first to the Mohawks and then to the other four nations, offering the idea that all human beings possessed the power of rational thought. Rational thought enabled people to negotiate with others and create the conditions for peace. Peace between nations was to be not only the absence of violence, but also the active presence of creative interactions which would build a better, more whole world in the future. Peacemaker took his message from village to village and nation to nation throughout the lands of the Haudenosaunee. The first person to accept the Peacemaker's message was the "Peace Mother." Eventually, all five nations agreed to Peacemaker's vision of peace, and gathered in council at Onondaga, in the center of the Nations, to set down the principles of the Gayaneshakgowa or the Great Law of Peace.

The Great Law of Peace established laws and a code of conduct for the Iroquois nations in order to make peace by addressing sources of conflict among the nations. The 117-section Great Law was first written down in the 19th century, recorded previously on wampum belts, and passed from generation to generation by oral tradition, as it is today. The Great Law of Peace contains many of the principles found in American

government today, including the recognition of the rights to freedom of speech and religion, the right of women to participate in government, separation of powers, and checks and balances between branches of governments.

NOTE: Since 1987 is the two hundredth year of the U.S. Constitution, which was signed on September 17, 1787, it would be a most appropriate time to reflect on Indian contributions to this document and to this nation as a whole. We sincerely hope that children throughout the state are being taught about the Great Law of Peace and its far-reaching effects on American democracy.

Thank you to the Arrow publication. The article was originally taken from the FCNL Washington Newsletter.

PARR Calls for Indian Bingo Boycott

Wassau, WI (IPN) Protect America's Rights and Resources has called for a boycott on Indian operated bingo halls to protest Indian treaty rights. PARR is claiming the revenues gained from the halls are used by the Indians to fight Indian lobbying interests. "We think it is wrong for people to be pouring money into the coffers of Indian tribes by playing bingo on the reservations, when that same money is being used for lobbying efforts to protect outdated, antiquated and very unnecessary special treaty rights," said Jim Houg, vice Chairman of PARR.

Indian bingo halls offer larger jackpots to players, Indian and non-Indian, because they are not subject to state regulations. Many PARR members said at a late March anti-treaty rights conference in Wausau, Wisconsin, that they have played bingo on the reservations before, because of the high stakes. PARR officials say they would rather see the citizens play church and service club sponsored bingo. "That money comes out of the pocket of hardworking non-tribal members that also pay through tax dollars through the state and federal governments," said Houg.

Thomas Maulson, LacDuFambeau tribal judge, said the bingo proceeds are used to set up general relief funds for Indians. The funds relieve some of the pressure off the need for government subsidies, he said. Maulson said that PARR has been trying to stir up trouble everywhere about Indian treaty rights and decided to pick bingo as an arguing point. (Native Self-Sufficiency, Volume 9, No. 1 &2)

Note: PARR (Protect America's Rights and Resources) is what was termed by Wisconsin Indian persons attending the NCAI mid-year conference as an anti-Indian organization which is active in Wisconsin. PARR is calling for the abrogation of treaty rights. If this were to happen in Wisconsin to Indian people, you can bet that the ramifications to all American Indians would be overwhelming. Wisconsin is not the only state with such an organization in place. Virtually every state in the union with any type of Indian populace has at least one, although the acronym used may be different. It is important for Indian people to be aware of the existence of these groups and to inform one another of possible threats, such as the abrogation of treaty rights. Persons involved in

groups such as PARR belong to Indian organizations and receive publications meant for Indian persons solely to keep abreast of what Native Americans are doing. For this same reason, it is important to not allow ourselves to be blinded by an ignorance of their existence or their agenda.

Blackfeet Join War On Drugs

Independent Record, September 14, 1987

The Blackfeet Indian Tribe is on the warpath against drug abuse. The tribe and its Blackfeet Indian Writing Co. launched a 26-week national anti-drug campaign early this month. It also hopes to sell a few pencils in the process. Tribal Chief Earl Old Person, dressed in traditional Blackfeet buckskin garb, visited schools, retailing outlets and other facilities in Chicago and Detroit to warn against drug use. He also promoted pencils carrying the slogan: "Chief Old Person says: Say no to drugs."

Old Person missed Blackfeet-sponsored anti-drug events in Los Angeles last week after being admitted to a Great Falls hospital. He was replaced by Leonard Mountainchief, a former tribal council member. Tribal officials didn't know the status of Old Person's health Friday or whether he'd be able to continue his appearances.

The tribe owns 86 percent of Blackfeet Writing Co., which makes pens and markers as well as pencils. The 25 percent anti-drug pencils are sold through displays featuring a large photograph of Old Person. K-Mart, Peoples' Drug Stores and other major retailers have the displays. The retailers and the pencil company will then turn over 5 percent of pencil-slae profits to local drug-abuse prevention programs. "This is our way of giving something back to the people of the United States," said Blackfeet Indian Writing Co. president, Joe McKay.

He noted that the federal government helped get the company going with low-interest loans 16 years ago. He added that the tribe has pumped in nearly \$1 million in equity since then. McKay acknowledged the campaign will benefit his firm by selling pencils and raising its visibility. But he said the program is a good way to get the anti-drug message to children because they use pencils every day at school. he also said children pay attention because they're fascinated by the "aura" of Indian chiefs such as Old Person.

"We think we are uniquely situated to present the message," said McKay, a lawyer and tribal member. The tribe has communicated with First Lady Nancy Reagan's office in hopes of hooking up with her anti-drug abuse efforts. It also will try to tie in with professional sports teams and athletes such as Los Angeles Lakers' basketball star Michael Cooper, who has run a summer camp in Browning. Old Person opened the campaign Aug. 31 in Detroit at a ceremony with top officials of K-mart. In Chicago, Mayor Harold Washington declared a "Chief Old Person Says No to Drugs Day". Old Person also threw out a ball to open a Chicago White Sox baseball game and spoke to 9,000 fans.

NOTE: We send our get-well wishes to the Blackfeet Tribal Chairman, Earl Old Person, and wish the tribe continued success with their anti-drug campaign.

Individual Trust Income and Public Benefits

The office of the Coordinator recently received word from M. Helen Spencer of Evergreen Legal Services in the state of Washington that she will be doing a presentation at NCAI in Tampa on the problems tribal elders have with individual trust income and public benefits. According to her letter, "the Yakima Indian Nation will be introducing a resolution (reprinted below) calling for exemption of up to \$4,000. in individual trust money for purposes of federal or federally assisted program. The Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians is forwarding a similar resolution for the NCAI convention." Ms. Spencer requests that tribes or those involved in elder affairs please notify her of what problems with what public benefits they are experiencing and the nature and frequency of those problems. Her address is: M. Helen Spencer, Evergreen Legal Services, Yakima-Kittitas Office, 204 Larson Building, Yakima, WA 98901

Yakima Tribal Council Resolution (T-160-87) to be presented at the National Congress of AMERICAN Indians in Tampa, Florida on September 21-25, 1987. As you can see from the following resolution, they are calling for member tribes of NCAI to provide support and coordinate a nationwide effort.

Whereas, tribal elders are the keepers and teachers of the Native Amer. culture, and Whereas, tribal elders are largely responsible for the retention of the cultural and religious strength of Native Americans today, and Whereas, it is imperative that Native Americans preserve their culture and religion through their tribal elders, and Whereas, many tribal elders face financial hardships and uncertainly as a result of having labored long and hard at jobs which provided them with no pensions, no savings and little or no social security, and Whereas, as a result many tribal elders are dependent upon Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for their daily needs, and Whereas, many tribal elders receive funds from trust properties they inherited or were allotted under the General Allotment Act of 1887, and Whereas, under the General Allotment Act and other federal laws, these funds are exempt from taxation and from attachment of any kinds, and Whereas, it was the intent of Congress in enacting the General Allotment Act that funds from these lands be solely reserved to the allottees and not be subject to alienation for any purpose, and Whereas, the Social Security Administration refuses to recognize the exempt status of these funds, and in fact charges the funds against SSI benefits to our elders, and Whereas, the Social Security Administration now penalizes our elders for "overpayments" resulting from allegedly improper reporting of trust income by our elders, and Whereas, the practices of the Social Security Administration causes great hardship, mental distress, anguish and actual physical harm to our elders, and Whereas, Congress has already exempted from SSI income consideration the trust land from which these payments flow under 25 USC 1408, and Whereas, Congress has the power to further amend 25 USC 1408 to include income from these lands up to \$4,000, and Whereas, a \$4,000 exemption would cover nearly all instances where problem have occurred for our elders, and Whereas, this problem exists with nearly every tribe in the United States, and Whereas, a National tribal effort is necessary to convince Congress to remedy the inequities of the current SSI policies.

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, by the Yakima Tribal Council...1) that our elders are a precious and "endangered" resource which must be protected and preserved in order that our culture can continue to benefit from their wisdom and guidance, 2) that the current SSI policy of including trust land income for purposes of eligibility is unfairly and inequitably causing serious hardships and distress among our elders; 3) that we support an effort to amend 25 USC 1408 to include an exemption of up to \$4,000 of income derived from the land already exempted by that section; and 4) that each member tribe determine the nature of this support and method of proceeding, with the understanding that coordination among tribes is necessary.

Buckle Up and Win Contest

Safety Belt News, Vol. 2, Issue 9

If you already wear seat belts, or sincerely pledge to wear safety belts in the future, you qualify to enter the statewide, "Buckle Up and Win" contest. If you qualify, entry blanks may be obtained from the coalition or from seat belt volunteers throughout the state (this office has forms). First prize is an \$500 savings bond, 2nd prize is a VCR. Numerous other prizes are donated by the Montana Motor Carriers Association, Montana Automobile Association, and the Montana Hospital Association. The drawing will occur at the end of December.

This contest aims at rewarding motor vehicle passengers who get caught buckled up or pledge to wear safety belts regularly.

Committee Seeks Five New Members

MT Committee for the Humanities Newsletter, Fall 1987

The Montana Committee for the Humanities is composed of up to 25 volunteer members, including four persons appointed by the Governor. Members come from the academic community and the public at large, and represent all regions of the state. Each MCH member contributes his or her time in activities central to the Committee's operation: reading and reviewing applications for funding; attending funded projects and events; representing the Committee at regional and national conferences; program development and long-range planning. The Committee meets four times between September and June. Locations vary, and expenses are paid.

If you or someone you know would make a valuable contribution to the Committee by serving as a member, please recommend that person by October 1, 1987 by contacting the Montana Committee for the Humanities, P.O. Box 8036, Hellgate Station, Missoula, MT 59807

The Literacy Challenge - A competitive \$2.25 million state-level grants program. The Gannett Foundation, in cooperation with USA TODAY, challenges you, in the second and final year of funding, to come up with a plan that will help unify, coordinate, strengthen, and expand the effectiveness of adult literacy activities within your state. Grants of \$40,000 to \$100,000 are available for a state-level adult literacy project. All applications are due by December 31, 1987.

For further info, contact Cheryle at 444-3702 or the Gannett Foundation at 716/262-3315.

BIA Archeologists Urge Public to Help Preserve Cultural Resources
Indian News, August 31, 1987

Washington - The BIA sponsored archeological surveys on 72,000 acres of Indian land in 1986 and conducted 500 investigations into actions that might have impacted important Native American historical and archeological areas, according to a report issued this summer. But despite some success in protecting Indian cultural resources, BIA archaeologists are calling on the general public to help them preserve the artifacts of past generations. "We want to increase public awareness about the problem of protecting historical sites from vandals and unauthorized excavations," according to BIA archaeologist Don Sutherland. "It's a crime and something that threatens our national heritage."

As an example of the scope of cultural resources Sutherland hopes to preserve, it's estimated there are 1.5 million sites on the Navajo Reservation alone that have historical and archeological significance. That's just one reservation. There are approximately 300 nationwide, and the artifacts on Indian lands range from simple camp sites to entire villages. Two of the most important laws preserving these sites are the Nat'l Historic Preservation Act and the Archeological Resources Protection Act. Under the Historic Preservation Act, the BIA consults with state and tribal historians as well as the national Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before approving construction like roads and housing on Indian lands. The consultation ensures that historical sites are considered before approving an action that might destroy artifacts.

The BIA also is concerned with enforcing the Archeological Resources Protection Act, which prohibits removal and excavation of artifacts without a permit. Persons found guilty of violating the Act can be prosecuted with criminal and civil penalties. Although several tribes have their own programs, less than 20 BIA archeologists work to preserve precious remnants of the Native American past. That's why BIA archeologists are trying to increase awareness among the general public that by removing or vandalizing archeological sites, they also are stealing a proud past. One way the BIA is increasing awareness is through a public-private campaign called "Take Pride in America", which encourages groups and individuals to help preserve natural and cultural resources in the U.S.

Take Pride encourages citizens to get involved with public and Indian lands through speeches and articles, educational field trips, clean-up and "adopt-a" projects and through self-policing and "hotline" programs. For more information on "Take Pride in America", write the campaign at P.O. Box 1339, Jessup, MD 20799. Contact the BIA archeology branch at 202/343-4959.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Computer Operator Aide, State of Montana, Dept. of Administration. Grade 8, part-time, Closing date: 9/18/87. For further info contact your local job service.

Computer Operator I and II, State of Montana, Dept. of Administration. Grade 9 or 11. Closing date: 9/18/87. for further info contact your local job service.

Project Coordinator, The Educational Home Model Project, University of Montana, Salary range: \$20,000-\$22,524. For further info contact Ted Maloney or Noreen Merritt at 243-5467.

Coordinator of American Indian/Minority Student Services, Eastern Montana College, Closing date is 9/21/87. Salary range is \$20,000-\$25,000 per annum. For further info call 657-2278.

Director of Placement and Career Services, Eastern Montana College. Closing date is 9/28/87. Salary range is \$27,000-\$33,000. For further info call 657-2278.

Facilities Services Bureau Chief, Grade 13, State of Montana, Dept. of Administration. Closing date is Oct. 2, 1987. For further info contact your local job service.

UPCOMING EVENTS

"Indian Uprising" - An economic development conference for the Indian entrepreneur. Co-sponsored by the Coordinator of Indian Affairs and the BIA Area Director's office. October 13-14, 1987 at the Billings Sheraton Hotel. For further info, contact Cheryle at 406/444-3702.

Education and the Rural Economy: Program Development for Rural Learners. October 2-4, 1987 at the Sheraton Inn in Spokane, Washington. For further information, contact Mary Emery at 509/335-5509.

Dallas-Ft. Worth Inter-Tribal Association's 25th Annual National Championship Indian Pow-Wow, September 11-13, 1987 at Traders Village Grand Prairie, Texas. For further info call 214/647-2331.

Elections, October 20-22, 1987 in Las Vegas, Nevada. A course on how to conduct fair and orderly tribal elections. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin with Educational Services Institute at 703/379-2900.

Bookkeeping and Payroll Tax, November 3-5, 1987 in Albuquerque, NM. The course examines the bookkeeping and payroll entries and transactions that are typical for a federally funded program. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin with Educational Services Institute at 703/379-2900.

OMB Circular A-102, October 28-29, 1987 in Reno, Nevada. The revision of OMB Circular A-102 and the Proposed "Common" Regulation for Federal Administrative Requirements. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin with Educational Services Institute at 703/379-2900.

Prevention of CHild Abuse - A Community Effort Helping Families, October 9-10, 1987 at the Strand Union, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. A Conference for those visionaries who believe in and work for the Prevention of Child Abuse. For further information, contact Tracy Proctor at 752-6565 or Marty Nelson at 761-6538.

Breaking Down the Barriers: Strategies for Effective Indian Voter Participation. September 25-27, 1987 at Dull Knife Memorial College in Lame Deer, MT For further information, contact Suzanna Trujillo at 406/586-1629 or Janine Windy Boy at 406/638-2337.

Ninth National Indian/Alaska Native Health Conference, Red Lion Inn/Sea Tac in Seattle, Washington on November 9-12, 1987. Sponsored by the National Indian Health Board. For further info, call 303/394-3500.

Doing Business in Indian Country, November 19-20, 1987 at the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas. Registration is \$395.00. For further info contact the National Indian Business Council at 303/692-6579.

Contracting and Managing Indian Schools, October 20-22, 1987 in Denver, Colorado. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

Herbs and Other Botanicals As Cash Crops: The first and next steps in Hamilton, MT on October 2-3, 1987 at the Grange Hall on Hiway 93 South. For further info, contact the Montana Cooperative Extension Office.

Indirect Cost, November 3-4, 1987 in Phoenix, Arizona. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

OMB Circulars A-102 and A-87, September 29-30, 1987 in Phoenix, Arizona. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

Indian Taxation, September 29 - Oct. 1, 1987 in Albuquerque, NM. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

Indian Land and the Law, November 17-19, 1987 in Albuquerque, NM. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

The Buy Indian Act & Indian Preference, October 6-7, 1987 in Albuquerque, NM. For further info, call (703)425-3440 or FTS users may call (202) 425-3440.

Dimensions of Wholistic Human Development: A Native American Perspective October 11-14 at the Missoula Sheraton Hotel. Co-sponsored by Montana SRS and the Helena Center for Attitudinal Healing. For further info, contact Bonnie Frey or Freda Rodgers at 444-4540.

Globescope Idaho, October 7-11, 1987 in Sun Valley, Idaho. For further info, call 208/726-4030.

Protecting Children: Renewing Our Commitment, 111th Annual Meeting and Conference American Association for Protecting Children (A division of American Humane), October 25-28, 1987 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Austin, Texas. For further info, Kathern Bond at 303/695-0811 or 1-800-2ASK AHA.

Second Scottsdale All-Indian Fine Arts and Crafts Open Competition will be held at Scottsdale Community College on Easter weekend, April 1-3, 1988. Awards are anticipated to exceed \$15,000. For further info, contact Anne Marchiony at 602/992-5298.

The following is a list of training offered by the Rural Technical Assistance Program out of MSU in Bozeman. If you are interested in any of the courses listed, please contact Alan Jackson at 406/994-6100.

The 54th Annual Water and Wastewater School, September 14-17, in Bozeman

Public Works Supervisors Workshop, September 16 in Billings.

Equipment Maintenance Seminar, October 6 in Great Falls at the Ponderosa Inn.

Communications in Public Works Workshop, October 8-9 in Missoula.

Traffic Signal Trouble Shooting Course, Billings at the Ramada Inn on October 28-29, 1987 or Missoula at the Quality Inn on November 3-4, 1987

Rehabilitation on Existing Bridges Workshop, November 17-19 in Bozeman.

Construction Inspection Workshop, January 13-14 in Missoula and January 20-21 in Glendive.

Safety Features for Local roads and Streets Workshop January 28 in Missoula, Feb. 2 in Havre, and Feb. 4 in Billings.

Basic Supervision in Public Works on Feb. 17 in Helena, Feb. 24 in Kalispell, Feb. 26 in Glasgow, and March 3 in Miles City.

Pavement Management Systems for Cities and counties on March 16 in Bozeman, March 29 in Missoula and March 31 in Great Falls.

Montana Association of County Road Supervisors (MACRS) Annual Conference in Livingston on April 13-15.

21st Annual Rocky Mtn. Chapter of the Amer. Public Works Association Spring conference and Equipment Show, April 19-21 in Boise, Idaho.

Nuclear Gauge Certification Workshops in Bozeman. No dates specified at this time.

